

LILLEY SUSTAINED

Officials Did Not See Anything Reprehensible in Means Used by Company—More Anonymous Letters Produced—Loud Voted to Vote for Appropriation of Funds for Bringing Out Candidate Against Him.

Washington, April 3.—The most interesting development of the day before the special house submarine boat investigating committee was the production of another anonymous letter charging that an attorney of the Electric Boat Company had been brought out as a candidate for congress against Congressman Loud of Michigan, but had been withdrawn upon Mr. Loud's promise to vote for submarines. The letter was mailed from this city to the Detroit Free Press and was produced by Jesse Carmichael, its Washington correspondent.

Benjamin Micon, attorney for the Berger Submarine Torpedo Boat Company, and F. R. Pemberton, of New York, who assisted in bringing the claims of that company before the navy department and congress testified as to the methods used, which they did not consider to be reprehensible.

Representative George Lilley, of Connecticut, author of the resolution under which the special committee of the house is investigating charges against the Electric Boat Company, today placed in evidence an affidavit, dated March 12, and signed by Sam Ferguson, residing at Bridgeport, Conn., who swore that during the fall and winter of 1932 he served in the United States navy in the capacity of its chief electrician; that during that time "he served upon the submarine torpedo boats Fulton, Shark, Adder, Moccasin, Porpoise and Plunger, all of which torpedo boats were at that time owned by either the Holland Torpedo Boat Company or its successor, the Electric Boat Company, and none of which at the time were owned by the United States government, and that during said period many of the crew of the said submarine torpedo boats were sailors in the service of the United States navy and received from the United States government their pay as members of such service, and in addition thereto, received wages from the Holland Torpedo Boat Company; and that they performed full service in their individual capacities so that it was not necessary for the Holland Torpedo Boat Company or the Electric Boat Company to independently employ men to do and perform the services performed by said sailors."

The statement was offered in substantiation of Mr. Lilley's charges that the Electric Boat Company has paid money to enlisted men.

Mr. Lilley also presented an affidavit from John C. Lake, vice-president of the Lake Torpedo Company, dated Bridgeport, Conn., March 16, to the effect that about two years ago he had an interview with Charles Ferry, a representative of the Bridgeport Brass Company, in which Ferry told him that President Bowles of the Fore River Shipbuilding and Engine Company, had asked him (Ferry) to use all influence possible upon a Connecticut congressman to induce him not to use his influence in favor of the Lake Company and to use it in favor of the Electric Boat Company; if he was successful in this the Fore River Company would make contracts with the Bridgeport Brass Company for goods to the value of about \$100,000.

Mr. Ferry, in his testimony Wednesday, denied that President Bowles had made any such proposition or that he had ever promised him an order for seeing any one.

Benjamin Micon, counsel for the Berger Submarine Torpedo Boat Company, admitted making arguments before the secretary of the navy and the house naval committee, but contended that there was no impropriety in such course.

F. R. Pemberton, of New York, a retired broker, testified that he had been asked by directors of the Berger Company to assist in trying to secure a portion of the \$3,000,000 appropriation for the Berger boat company. He told of his interviews with Secretary Metcalf regarding the matter and said it was at the Secretary's suggestion that the company laid the matter before congress. He talked with Representative Littlefield and said that gentleman offered to introduce a bill. He also had talked with Representative Hobson and had found him favorable to submarines.

At the afternoon session of the committee Jesse Carmichael, Washington correspondent of the Detroit Free Press, testified that he had received an anonymous letter informing him that the submarine people had brought out a candidate for congress against Mr. Loud of Michigan, but that had withdrawn upon a promise by Mr. Loud to vote for submarines. The committee adjourned until Monday.

SENTENCED TO PENITENTIARY.

Germany Convicted of Sending Infernal Machine to Caesar Cone.

Raleigh, N. C., April 3.—Harding Germany, 21 years of age, was sentenced by Judge Webb, in Guilford superior court today to serve eight years in the penitentiary for sending an "infernal machine" to Caesar Cone, a wealthy manufacturer, of Greensboro on March 26th last.

Germany was convicted of "secret assault with intent to kill" and Judge Webb deferred sentence until today. This is said to be the first case of the kind in the history of North Carolina courts.

Poet—This world is full of beauty isn't it?

Editor—Yes; collected \$20 today—Atlanta Constitution.

The Professor's Wife—You haven't kissed me for a week.

Professor (absently)—Are you sure?

Then who is it I have been kissing—Life.

APPLY THE GAG LAW

Breach Between Majority and Minority Wider Than Ever—Crimination and Recrimination Order of Day—Democrats Notified That During Remainder of Session they Would Find Themselves Out in the Cold.

Washington, April 3.—When the house adjourned late today the breach between the majority and minority parties was, if anything, wider than ever. The leaders on both sides arrived on the scene early, apparently none the worse for the parliamentary struggle of the night before. The democrats at once resumed dilatory tactics and kept it up throughout the day, notwithstanding the committee on rules brought in a rule applying the gag-law to general debate on the District of Columbia appropriation bill which was in order for consideration. The rule was adopted amid wasted three months doing nothing," shouted Mr. Gaines, of Tennessee.

Speaker Cannon put the question, which was carried, 150 to 95.

By a vote of yeas 137, nays 102, the rule was adopted and the District appropriation bill was taken up for consideration. In closing the debate, which was limited to two hours, Mr. Williams restated his policy as minority leader for the remainder of the session. He charged Messrs. Payne and Dalzell with having used "some rather strong language." The democrats, he said, had been held up as filibusters before the country, but he denied that this was so. Mr. Williams declared that the democrats had broken no quorum either in the house or the committee on rules and nobody is better aware of that fact than those gentlemen who have used that language. He described the filibuster as a man engaged in preventing legislation. "We," he said, "have great disorder and only after the democrats had exhausted every parliamentary move which they could make to obstruct final disposition. In presenting the rule Mr. Dalzell, of Pennsylvania, repeated the threat of Leader Payne that henceforth for the remainder of the session the democrats would find themselves out in the cold. Minority Leader Williams, full of defiance, announced that he was not to be intimidated. He told the republicans again what they could expect from his side of the house and exhorted his democratic colleagues to stand together and apply all the power of which the minority was possessed in order to force the republicans to action.

Previous to the reporting of the "gag rule" on the District of Columbia appropriation bill, the house, after several dilatory roll calls and much confusion, adopted the senate amendments to the supplementary urgent deficiency appropriation bill. Then came Mr. Dalzell's report from the committee on rules explaining that with the view of expediting the public business, the committee had adopted a rule to dispense with the first reading of the District of Columbia appropriation bill, to limit general debate to two hours, and thereafter to consider the bill for amendment.

Mr. DeArmond, of Missouri, vainly contended for eight hours general debate, whereupon Mr. Dalzell said: "I do not believe I need say anything in justification of this rule. The antics of the gentleman from the other side yesterday and today demonstrate that, absolutely powerless to obstruct any legislation themselves, they are intending to obstruct and prevent legislation upon the part of the majority. I do not deny the constitutional right of the minority to perform in this manner. They have the right to spend the public time in roll calls, but equally on this side exists the right of the majority, charged with legislation to put into force all its power, all the power that it has to carry into execution its will."

Mr. Dalzell, continuing said: "We will be able to demonstrate from this time on not only that the minority shall not indulge in any legislation but that the legislation of the majority will be such as the majority desires to pass in its own way and at its own time by the exercise of the rules of the house."

He then moved the previous question on the resolution which motion was met with vociferous protest from the democrats who contended for eight hours general debate.

Mr. Dalzell calmly informed them that the time which the democrats wanted had been exhausted in useless roll calls.

"And that side of the house has been engaged in the business of trying to force legislation."

Commenting upon Speaker Cannon's action yesterday regarding the resolution relating to the paper trust Mr. Williams said that he was glad the speaker had "seen the light," and did not propose "to let the executive have a monopoly of criticizing the legislative part of this government but that he proposes, as spokesman and head of the legislative branch of the republican party to do a little criticizing himself."

He set the house in an uproar when he said the republicans reminded him of a little piece of poetry that he had picked up at school and brought home to recite to his grandmother, and he said, when he got through the boy's grandmother remarked: "Kit you ought never to repeat that because that is just about the same as telling anybody to go the 'bad place'." He then read the poem as follows:

"When I asked my girl to marry me, she said,
Go to father;
She knew that I knew her father was dead,
She knew that I knew what a life she had led;
She knew that I knew what she meant when she said,
Go to father."

Some of the republicans who live in tariff districts want tariff revision, but they do not want it refused by being told to "Go to father."

Before the session is over, Mr. Williams declared, "this whole country knows that if remedial legislation cannot be procured from this congress it will be because the minority rule is as helpless for legislative purposes as a child shooting peas out of a muzzle-loading shot gun at Gibraltar is helpless for the work of destroying the rock."

"This rule is the first squeal from the other side, but it won't be the last. They have more rules up their sleeve which they will bring in later."

He was not to be intimidated, however, he said, "I have enlisted in the war and will stay to the dog days," he exclaimed. "He had heard it floated about, he said, that the republicans would give the minority nothing at this session. 'We are so in the habit of getting nothing and having nothing,' he remarked, 'that this is no surprise.'"

The district of Columbia bill then was laid aside and on a motion to adjourn the democrats forced a roll call.

The motion prevailed and the house adjourned.

DUN'S WEEKLY REVIEW.

Moderate Improvement in Trade Shown—Textile Conditions Getting Better

New York, April 3.—R. G. Dun and company's weekly review of trade tomorrow will say:

While the volume of business is still much below normal moderate improvement is constantly noted, although the rate of progress is very different in the leading centers of trade.

Aside from the idleness at bituminous coal mines, which is not expected to be prolonged, April did not bring any serious labor disputes and many wage earners were enabled to resume work by accepting small reductions in pay.

Textile conditions show further moderate gains, although progress is slow and lower prices are still expected by purchasers in numerous lines. This is the case as to both cotton and woolen goods, the decline in raw material of both industries encouraging the waiting attitude.

Despite rumors of many Chinese inquiries it is not learned that any export orders have been placed, and it is believed that no cotton goods can be sold in that market unless more attractive quotations are named. Fall buying is still light in the men's wear division of the woolen goods market, although inquiries are more numerous and the net result is favorable.

PARDON FOR ARNOLD.
Governor Glenn Gives Reasons for His Clemency.

(Special To The Messenger)
Raleigh, N. C. April 3.—The governor pardons conditionally J. M. Arnold, convicted last September in Craven county with intent to commit rape, and sentenced to five years in the state prison.

After the verdict the judge announced that he would set it aside if the defendant would plead guilty of assault with deadly weapon, and pay fine and costs. The defendant contended he was not guilty refused to accept the terms and appealed to the supreme court which affirmed the judgment.

This case has worried the governor very much. While he will not say that Arnold is guilty, he says that he would not have convicted him if he had been on the jury. The jury recommends the pardon as does the prosecutor.

The solicitor says that the sentence ought not to stand, but the offense ought to be changed to assault with a deadly weapon. The costs are \$300. The governor changes judgment to "guilty of assault with deadly weapon" and grants pardon conditioned on defendant paying all the costs in the superior and supreme courts. He would not put costs on the defendant, but for the fact that he had no right to be where he was, and therefore must suffer the consequences.

The governor declines to pardon G. L. Norment, convicted last September in Columbus of obtaining money under false pretenses and sentenced to one year on the public roads. Neither the trial judge nor solicitor recommended pardon. The governor does not think the sentence excessive, and from the character proved for the defendant thinks 12 months on the roads may have the effect of sobering him up and doing him good.

BERKMAN DISCHARGED.

No Evidence Obtained to Connect Him With Bomb Throwing Affair.

New York, April 3.—Alexander Berkman, the anarchist, who was taken into custody following the Union Square bomb throwing was discharged today. When he was arraigned the police said that they were unable to get any evidence whatever to connect Berkman with the affair. In discharging Berkman, Magistrate Droegge, said:

"You had better connect yourself with some other organization than the anarchists. You say that you don't believe in using violence in furthering your purposes, but you must remember that the police as well as the public at large look upon an anarchist as little better than a burglar, therefore you cannot keep out of trouble. The police are in duty bound to keep an eye on you."

FLOOD AT CINCINNATI.

Passenger Station Abandoned on Account of High Water.

Cincinnati, April 3.—With a flood stage of 54.3 the abandonment of the Grand Central passenger station was announced this evening several of the roads transferring terminal business to Eighth street and others to the Fourth street station of the Chesapeake and Ohio.

The high water prevented large boats passing under the bridges and the high wind and consequent rough water interfered with attempts to save some of the thousands of logs that have been carried away from the up river points.

Inspector-General Union Veteran Legion

Says: "I Can Recommend Peruna as a Safe and Reliable Medicine."

High Officials and Prominent Citizens

Give Unqualified Endorsement to Pe-ru-na.

No Medicine in the World Can Produce a More Impressive Array of Testimonials.

Every Testimonial Given in the Exact Words of the Testifier.

Terrible Case of Indigestion.

Mr. Donald Robb, Jr., 16 Wrights Ave., Nova Scotia, Canada, Deputy Supreme Chief Ranger, Independent Order of Foresters, writes:

"While on a visit to Boston I must have eaten something that did not agree with my stomach, as a terrible case of indigestion followed. Peruna was recommended to me, and after using three bottles I was entirely cured. I therefore recommend Peruna to any one suffering with stomach trouble."

Every Trace of Catarrh Gone.

Mr. James P. Bracken, 610 Tenth Ave., New York City, N. Y., has occupied the office of Water Inspector of New York City for the past fifteen years. He carries on an extensive plumbing business at 610 Tenth Ave. He is Post Deputy of Grand Knights of Reginald Cella Council Knights of Columbus, N. Y. He writes as follows:

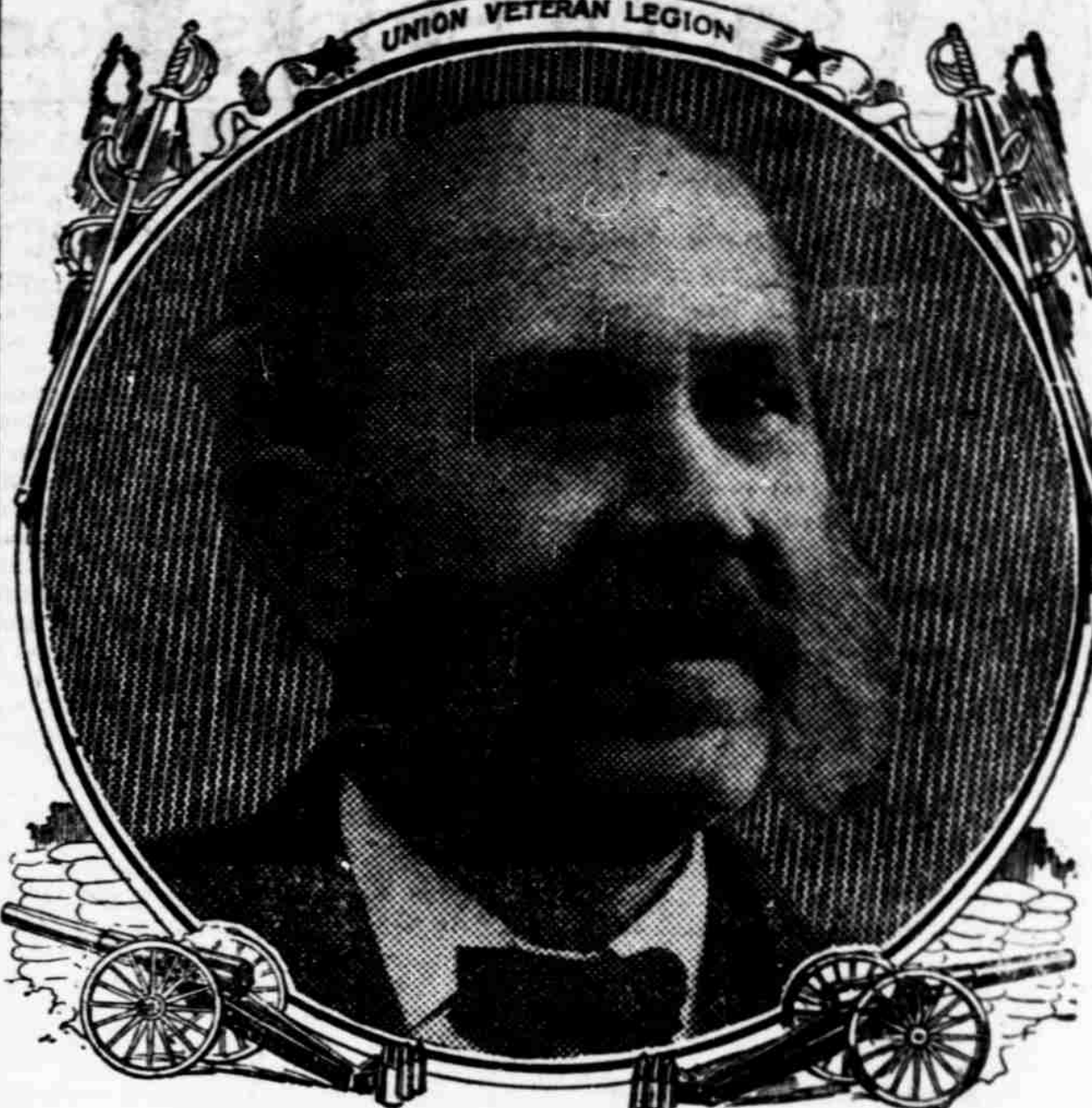
"For nearly a dozen years catarrh has bothered me in one form or another. I was troubled with nasal catarrh, that had affected my stomach, which troubled me most in the morning. My appetite was poor, and I did not seem to relish my food. Indigestion bothered me at times also."

"I was advised to take Peruna, and I took it as prescribed for a month, when my cure was almost complete. Today there is not a trace of catarrh in my system, and I can say without hesitation that Peruna cured me."

Agreeable and Effective Tonic.

Corporal John Finn, Washington, D. C., veteran soldier of the Civil War, a prominent Grand Army man and commander of the oldest post in the United States, John A. Rawlins Post No. 1, department of the Potomac, Grand Army of the Republic, writes:

"Peruna was recommended to me by many of my associates, and I have given it a fair trial. Have found it a most agreeable and effective tonic, pleasant, soothing, and leaves one free from the deleterious effects produced by the many nostrums now on the market. I have suffered from catarrhal affections the



COL. HOMER RIGGS.

Col. Homer Riggs, Inspector General on the staff of the National Commander of the Union Veteran Legion, writes from the Pension Bureau, Washington, D. C., as follows:

"I thank you very much for calling my attention to Peruna. It is a pleasant and effective tonic, cures and prevents colds and catarrhal affections, and also acts upon the liver. I can recommend it as a safe and reliable medicine."

past winter, and have found Peruna most beneficial and commend it for what it has done for me."

Relieves Mind and Body.

Mr. G. W. Woodbury, Rogers, Ohio, formerly Captain and Center of the Hiram College Basketball Team, writes:

"When body and mind alike were weary and refused to work, a few doses of Peruna restored lost strength and invigorated quicker and more permanently than anything I know."

Unhesitatingly Recommends Pe-ru-na.

J. Edwin Browne, National Commander Army and Navy Union of U. S. A., 410 11th St., N. E. Washington, D. C., writes:

"I have no hesitation in endorsing your Peruna as a most efficient cure for catarrh. My own experience and that of many friends who have been benefited by its use recommend it to all persons suffering from that complaint."

Pe-ru-na Tablets.

For two years Dr. Hartman and his assistants have incessantly labored to

create Peruna in tablet form, and their strenuous labors have just been crowned with success. People who object to liquid medicines can now secure Peruna tablets. These tablets represent the medicinal ingredients of Peruna, and each tablet is equivalent to one average dose.

The Family Relies on Pe-ru-na.

A. Howitt Nickerson, Captain U. S. Army, Adjutant General on General McCook's staff, writes from the Census Building, Washington, D. C., as follows:

"It affords me great pleasure to commend Peruna as a most excellent tonic with many medicinal qualities that assist nature in overcoming the various ills with which the human family is often afflicted, and is always in danger."

"As a general thing, I have been opposed to what are known as patent medicines, but Peruna has long since overcome this feeling. It is now, as it has been for a long time, a well-established family medicine with us, upon which we rely to give tired nature substantial restoration."

THE RUSSIAN QUILTS.

Hackenschmidt Unable to Break Down Defensive System of the Iowa Farmer.

Dexter Pavilion, Chicago, April 3.—George Hackenschmidt, quit in his match with Frank Gotch for the catch-as-catch-can wrestling championship of the world tonight, giving the title to the Iowa man by default.

After more than two hours of unavailing tugging and deep-rats scrambling, the Russian said to Gotch: "I'll give you the match." Referee Smith at once declared Gotch the winner.

The end came so unexpectedly that the great crowd of 8,000 who witnessed the contest could scarcely comprehend what had happened. Not until the referee had announced that Hackenschmidt had surrendered the championship of the world to Gotch did the full significance of the event strike home. Then the excited men swarmed into the ring, surging about Gotch until the police came to his rescue and drove the crowd back through the ropes. The match served mainly to show that Gotch has a defensive system which is hard to break down.

For an hour and forty minutes he eluded every attempt of the Russian to fasten a grip on him. Gotch side stepped, roughed his man's features with his knuckles, butted him under the chin and generally worsted Hackenschmidt until the foreigner was at a loss how to proceed.

But when in the clinch that finally came, Gotch slammed his opponent to the mat and came within an ace of securing a firm toe hold following this by lifting Hackenschmidt clear of the mat and slamming him on his side with terrific force. The European was broken. The lines deepened in his face the hoots of the crowd hurt his feelings and after considering mheetra ostrach his— in y—w—ing the matter for a few seconds he decided that it was time to quit. The Iowa farmer was in the better condition, was quicker and trickier and showed a better knowledge of the game.

Hackenschmidt refused to explain his action to W. W. Wittig, promoter of the bout, simply shaking his head and refusing to reply when asked why he had not surrendered the first fall and taken another chance with Gotch. His handlers were at a loss to account for Hackenschmidt's action.

BURGLARS ROB POSTOFFICE.

Norfolk, Va., April 3.—Burglars blew open the safe in the postoffice at Princess Anne Court House, Virginia, last night and secured \$500 in cash, stamps and registered mail. There is no clue.

The burglars also carried off all the money blanks and the postoffice stamp, thus providing themselves with means of issuing money orders to any amount and number.

36 WERE DROWNED

The Accident Occurred During Night Maneuvers—The Berwick Struck the Tiger Amship, Cutting Her in Half—Survivor Gives Vivid Description of the Calamity.

Portsmouth, England, April 3.—Thirty-six men, including Lieutenant Middleton, the commander of the torpedo boat destroyer Tiger, lost their lives in the collision off the Isle of Wight last night between that vessel and the British cruiser Berwick. The vessels belong to the Portsmouth division of the British home fleet and were engaged in night maneuvers in the channel while on their way to Portland. The night was very dark and the Berwick was steaming slowly. When the destroyer attempted to cross the big cruiser's bows she was caught amidship and cut in half with knife-like precision, sinking almost immediately.

The crew who were dressed in heavy oil skins and boots, went down with the vessel, not having time to free themselves from the heavy encumbrances. Of the twenty-two men who were rescued most of them were engineers and stokers who, having light clothing, were able to keep themselves afloat until boats from other ships were immediately launched, picking them up.

The collision occurred at 8:10 o'clock last night. The ships were maneuvering without lights. It is believed that several of the men were killed by the impact. Tugs were dispatched to the scene of the disaster at day light today.

The smaller naval vessels were in the midst of an attack on their bigger consorts when the disaster occurred. The entire fleet was under mask lights, and in the absolute darkness, the Tiger was suddenly struck square amidship by the Berwick. The sharp stem of this vessel to use the words of an eye witness, cut the destroyer in two as if she had been of paper. The forward half sank instantly and the sea became dotted with struggling men. Most of them, however, sank before help could reach them. The warships in the immediate vicinity quickly had their boats overboard and the scene of the tragedy was brilliantly illuminated by a concentration of search lights. The after portion of the Tiger floated for a minute or two just long enough to enable those on board to seize life belts. They threw themselves into the water and were able to keep afloat until picked up. William K. Middleton was on the bridge at the time of the disaster and went down with the fore part of the ship. The Tiger had a complement of 53 men and was of 400 tons. A stoker rescued from the Tiger gave a vivid account of the accident. "The Berwick flew up out of the blackness and seemed to fall on us," said this man. "The

WATSON NOMINATED.

Nebraska and Minnesota Delegations to Populist Convention Walk Out—Nebraska Delegates Admit They Favored Bryan.

St. Louis, April 3.—For President of the United States—Thomas E. Watson, of Georgia.

For Vice-President of the United States—Samuel Williams, of Indiana. The nomination until after nomination today by the peoples party convention.

After two stormy sessions, during which the Nebraska and the Minnesota delegations bolted because they could not procure a postponement of the nomination until after nomination had been made by the democratic convention so that the peoples party might nominate W. J. Bryan for president if he were defeated at the democratic convention.

The Nebraska men fought desperately to the last and when Jay W. Forrest of Albany, N. Y., mounted the platform to place Watson in nomination they withdrew from the convention followed by the Minnesota delegation, which consisted of one man, T. J. Weighan. If Bryan is nominated at Denver the men who walked out of today's convention say that they and the populists of Nebraska will support him to a man.

The downfall of Nebraska came swiftly in the afternoon and into it pit they themselves had dugged, the delegates from Nebraska tumbled.

They were filibustering against a nomination for president when J. A. Parker of Louisville, begged leave to ask a "couple of questions" of Nebraska.

Parker desired to know whether the Nebraskans were working for the nomination of Bryan. They said they were not. He then read from Bryan's paper from the platform of the Nebraska populist state convention endorsing Bryan and wanted to know whether they stood for it. The Nebraskans parried the question but Parker insisted on a categorical answer.

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